In speaking of John T. Drew's letter in reference to the "S. C." Credit Mobilier check, the Montpeller Watchman, whose editor is a brother of Judge Poland, and, views with the chairman of the investi-"gallag committee since the close of the differed from its off-spring—the duel—in that an aggreered person, no patter has the tacts which he now brings to latterly he had been wronged, could not

tion, is found in the delay of business in if obtained, to be paid for, in the end, under an appropriation for deficiencies.

We publish in another column a circular added to the University of Vermont through be read by all and in which every lover of likewise, who are interested in the advancement of this enterprise for the good of the University and high standing of the State in such matters should announce themselves as the trustees suggest and which a large it should be carried out in the best manner possible by the friends of education and art in the refining and elevating influence which unknown save in history. such a movement establishes.

does it differ from the claim for an intervall among nations and men.

Gen. Butler is disgruntled. He wants to that he expected, and wants the support in his political integrity."

It seems a little strange, after the contests we have had, in the recent past, about the equality of all men before the law, that a deliberate attempt should be made, in New York city, to create a disaccount of former "social position." Sheriff Brennan, whatever sins he may have committed in the past, failed to see how a murderer in broadcloth was any better other criminal; he was presumed innocent ly was subjected to the pains and penalties,

and managers of railways thould well consider this point before the public get fully posted as to their rights and begin to assert

Preserved in the Burgundian code will or "wager of battle." It was believed that that a coward was not fit to live, and the presumption followed, in the simple creed of the day, that the one would not be permitted by a just God to die or the other to live, in such a contest. In the same way, from any other cause. consequently, good authority on the sub. it was presumed, that there would be a ject, says that Drew "had personal inter- providential interference between the right and wrong. This wager of battle

The forms and ceremonies preceding the con-More want of judgment, or hasty legisla- flict, were of the most imposing and solemn nature, and the final appeal was resorted the Postoffice department, for the want of | to, only after a request had been preferred a suitable number of clerks. There is no to, and granted by, the courts, that the appropriation, we are informed, "for ad- truth might be determined in mortal comditional service," it being necessary, we bat. Each party made oath to the truth take it, to use the requisite funds to meet and justice of his cause; and the whole claims for "back pay." While we demand theory and foundation of the proceeding a true economy in the management of pub- was that each was fighting for truth and lie affairs, it is not of the niggardly or justice, and that God would determine the sham kind, that compels the public either right. This custom, recognized as a right to suffer for necessary accommodations, or over thirteen hundred years ago, and having origin we know not in how remote an antiquity, has remained as such almost to our own day. So late as 1774, when a bill was under consideration in the British parfrom the trustees of the Art Gallery to be liament, relating to the "administration of justice" in Massachusetts,a clause was conthe liberality of T. W. Park, which should alread abrogating the duel in cases of murder, but upon the objection of Burke art should take a personal interest. All, and others that it was a violation of the constitution and the rights of British subjects, the clause was stricken out, and the 'wager of battle" became a part of American jurisprudence In 1818, Ellenborough ready to help on the work by contribution | and the other judges of the highest court of England, in a case judicially benumber of our citizens can easily do. Mr. fore them, determined that an accused Park has inaugurated a wise movement and | person was entitled to be tried by the "wager of battle." The effect of this decision was to cause the abolition of the culture throughout the State, thus showing | judicial duel, by parliament, in the followto the world we are not behind our sisters ing year, and it has been, thenceforward,

convenes at Vienna in August : Its object into practice again. We are aware that it bereafter, so much of the time and thoughts being to obtain the recognition of the is claimed by some that the duel preceded of the American people. We talk of the rights of an inventor, secured by patent in the wager of battle, enforcing their argu- magnitude of our national debt, the burone country, in all parts of the world, ment or claim, by reference to the combat, dens to which we have been and will con-This is but right and justice, but wherein if we may so call it, between David and tinue to be, subjected in order to pay it, national copy right? The argument for to us, however, that this paciakes more of the finally extinguished. Some well meanthe one applies to the other, yet publishers the nature of the wager than the duel, ing men, even, went so far as to advocate of the United States and of Europe, with although it was unattended by judicial sancits repudiation, on account of its enormous honorable exceptions, have pirated upon | tion. All "combats between two" are de- aggregate, urging that it could not be paid one another, and robbed authors, for years fined to be a duel, and if the mere definition without bankruptcy. Such counsels, howwithout punishment on the one side or re- is to determine the matter, it would cover ever, did not, and could not, prevail; the dress on the other. If authors and inventhe judicial as well as the private combats. advantages reaped by its expenditure being tors are entitled to an exclusive property As we understand duels, nearly all histo-fully commensurate therewith. Bearing in the works of their brains or hands at rians agree that they date from the cele- in mind the idea that we have always en- tice. If these corporations suffer, it will be inhome, they certainly are abroad. Legaliz-brated cartel between Francis, the first of tertained, and justly entertained, of the be from their own madness. Our interest scribed on works of art presented to the definition of France, and Charles V., Employing morally, as unauthorized acts of peror of Germany, in 1527; certain it is, ness of the railroad interest of the United tion. We have no particular fears that fire kept of all donations in money. sanctioned in "high places" of church and be Massachusetts' next Governor, and made | Duels became, at last, so frequent and a bid for the support of the prohibitionists alarming that repeated, but unavailing, efon the Fourth of July, but lost his vantage forts were made to suppress them. A hisground by refusing to sign the pledge. torian says that "all France went mad Then the salary business is in the way, and upon the duel," and the same was true now, according to the New York Evening everywhere. The bulls of Popes, the pro-Post "he is not altogether satisfied with clamations of rulers, and laws of parliathe position taken by the administration of ment were alike unheeded. And why? non-interference, and thinks there ought Because public opinion sanctioned the practo be an outspoken declaration by the tice. The trouble was that if a public man, President in his favor, which would turn or even a private individual, was wronged the scale and make his success certain. or insulted-and the community so regard-Again, he does not receive the support from ed it—he was required to choose between a the Federal office-holders in Massachusetts violation of divine and human laws, or the loss of his position in society, and of all of the administration in order to influence hopes of recognition or advancement; in them; but this he is not likely to get, for either event he must, in a measure, sacrifice various reasons, the main one being that himself. The former course was chosen. few members of the cabinet have any faith because the living victim would be sustained by public sentiment, vitiated to be sure, but consoling and sustaining, after all. Perhaps we, of New England, owe our freedom from this terrible custom, to the fact that an attempt was made to fight a duel in the first year of the settlement, and that the custom was rendered ridiculous by tinction between condemned murderers, on placing the participants, tied together by the neck and heels, in a public place, objects of contempt and ridicule for the mul-

than one in rags. Frank Walworth, not- becoming alarmingly frequent. Only yeswithstanding the interposition of "influen- terday, we recorded the result of a duel in there is more or less of monopoly in the tial friends," was treated the same as any France, in which both parties were wounded, one seriously so. Within the space of until proved guilty, and when proved guil- a very few days we have, also, been called are not monopolies and in our future ucation, associations and habits make his fatally. The other combat took place very cease. If they cease, "rings," as they crime more reprehensible than if committed near our own border, and was between two have come to be known, go down with by an ignorant boor; and instead of being prominent New York merchants. We them. How this railroad question is to shielded from publicity, on account of his have referred to the history of duels and come, and how it is to be met, it is impossible associations, should have been, as he was, dueling for the purpose of showing, by now to predict. The interest of the railheld up as a conspicuous warning to others. contrast, that whatever excuse there may road and the interest of the people are one The complaint of the public that the practice, either in the law or public opinion, preciated and understood, upon all sides, trains over the Addison railroad have been no such plea can now be urged. The day reduced to one, and that one a mixed train, when men could deliberately, and by agree- a truism to say that a railroad can not exist seems just. Ticonderoga, Port Henry, ment, settle their differences at the mouth without the support of the people, any more Crown Point, Orwell and Shoreham, all of the pistol has passed by, and cannot rethriving towns, are entitled to better ac- turn unless we, by our remissness, permit. out the use of locomotives and cars. The commodation, and it would pay the mana- The law and public sentiment class duelists exact relation of these corporations to the gers to afford ample facilities for business. among the higher grades of criminals, and state, as a sovereign, and to the people, has We are glad to learn, however, that this there they should remain. This matter is never, as yet, been determined. We doubt reduction of trains is not made in according brought home to our very doors, when whether, practically, they could be operated dance with the views of the managers of merchants from a neighboring city pass the Central Vermont. They desired to through our village for the purpose of dekeep the full number of trains on the road | liberately murdering one or the other, and that have heretofore run, but the new no attention is paid thereto, here or elsemanagers on the West side of the lake re- where. Except in the case of the parties

ness, as well as the price of liberty. The revival of this terrible custom of dueling is fraught, in our opinion, with more danger to the country than is to be apprehended

Railroads, from the very nature of their public policy or individual interests conavenge himself upon his own motion. nected therewith. This was illustrated in our columns yesterday morning, wherein were recorded a diabolical attempt to throw In train from the rails, in New Hampshire; a collision in Indiana : locomotive thrown from the track, in the same State, the engincer and fireman meeting their death; a half mile of track sinking into the Missouri river, suddenly and without warning ; elections of railroad directors, and suits against railroad companies in California ,and elsewhere; and the opening of the New York, Oswego and Midland railroad, between New York and Oswego. This is, perhaps, an exceptional record for a single day; yet not a day passes, but that public attention is called to railroads and railroad management, by the occurrence of similar events. So far as the accidents are concerned, they may, generally, be set down to carelessness and mismanagement, and for this there is and ought to be a speedy remedy. There is no necessity for an accident, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, and they can only result from a criminal neglect on the part of their officers and servants, for which they are liable both to civil and criminal prosecution. The cause of this negligence, we shall presently see, but we desire, in the first place, to call attention to other facts, also, appearing in our Thursday's telegrams.

The wonder is, when we come to consider the vastness of the interests involved. that they have not, heretofore, commanded Following naturally from this came the more of public attention, rather than that lucl, as known at the present day, and they are now brought so prominently in which, unfortunately, seems to be coming view, and that they are destined to attract, Goliah, as recorded in Holy Writ. It seems | scores of years being consumed before it will States can be taken in, at a glance, by the railroad men of Vermont will attempt a mere statement that they have cost a bil- override or oppress the people. The man state, took place upon the slightest provo- lion of dollars more than the whole amount agers of Vermont railroads, with an excepof the national indebtedness. The inception or two, are, and must be, with us, tion of the railroad enterprise, in this country, is within the memory of the most of terests, and our interests are their interests. by individual effort, without exciting hard- main constantly on the watch tower, reso addition to crdinary expenditures, the in- or by whom it may be threatened. terest upon the public debt, and a portion of the principal, has to be constantly provided for. Yet the people—the producers, consumers and travelers-annually pay to these railroad corporations ten million dollars more than the whole receipts of the United States, and forty-eight million dollars more than the interest upon the public debt. This, be it remembered, is the statement for the past year, and its magnitude is being constantly increased, year by year, as witness the fact of nearly thirty-three thousand miles of road completed in the last ten years, and the enterprises just completed, and others in the process of com-

It is this very vastness that has forced railroad affairs upon the public attention. One must be a sorry reader of the signs of the times, if he does not see that the whole matter must be considered, whether we will or no. It is true, too, that there is danger in the air, at a time when there should be none. Conceal or disguise it as we may, State. All such corporations, however, upon to record three separate instances in dealing with this question, this must conthe United States, two of which resulted stantly be borne in mind. Monopolies must have been, heretofore, for the custom and and the same, and if this fact could be apthe danger would pass. It is but uttering than a speedy transit can be obtained with as "public highways," and used as we use highways, or as canals are operated. If they could be so treated, and a reasonable profit assured to those who had invested their means in the construction thereof; a

cannot tell what our own danger, as a ests already invested looms up into promi-State, may be, but we are equally interested | nence. If these interests should combine in the dangers that assail other portions of to prevent competition, we tremble for the the country. Public sentiment seems to future of our country. We have no fears be found the laws of Gundebald, which es have been concentrated in one particular but that the action of the courts will be tablished, in A. D. 501, the judicial duel direction, regardless of other, and, perhaps, | right; we wish that we were as certain graver dangers. Eternal vigilance is the that their decisions would be respected a brave mandld not deserve to suffer, and price of an assured safety from lawless- acquiesced in, and submitted to. Courts must decide according to the law and constitution. In the judicial determination of questions, arising out of these complications, the fact stares us in the face, that the people and legislatures willingly conferred rights, powers, and, in some instances, exclusive privileges upon individuals-form ing them into corporations—in order to ob-

what was asked, it would have been granted with avidity, if so be it could be hown that it was necessary for obtaining a railroad. An instance of this may be found in the original charter of the 7ermont Cenfrom taxation forever. Happily for Vermont, however, that clause is now abrogated by the passing of the control of the road from that corporation to the Central prise depends. Vermont railroad company. So it may be found, in some of the earlier charters, that exclusive rights to carry passengers and freight, between certain poins, were granted to certain cornorations. When the attempt has been made to provide for the construction of competing lines, oven in this State, the application has been met by the claim of "vested rights," and an outcry raised against "parallel railroals." would, in our judgment, puzzle viser men than those comprising our courts, to discover how a parallel railroad could interfere with a vested right more than a parallel bank, but the claim and cry has prevented competition even in Vermont. This question, however, must, sooner or

later, be met and settled. It were better for the parties interested, and for the honor of the country, that it should be considered and met calmly, rationally and dispassionately. There is, indeed, no reason why it should not be so met and settled. The the sme: ue—as a distinct issue—cannot be forced ome for some time to come, and, in that time, let us prepare for the inevitable. In even for a moment, be doubtful. The safety of the people has been declared to be higher than all law, and so it is, for governments are organized to assure that safety. There ought to be, as we have said, no contest or question about it. There will and can be none, if reason and common danger there should be, will be the result of a combination of the vast railroad interest into a monopoly, for the purpose of exacting what they please. The excite- best works in sculpture and architecture.

us, and yet all this money has been raised and we trust that it will always remain so and expended, during that period, mainly It certainly will if the people and press r y a comment. The burden of national to proclaim and denounce the first aptaxation is, necessarily, great, because, in proach of danger, no matter from where

The Park Art Gallery.

CIRCULAR FROM THE TRUSTEES. It has for some years been a favorite project of a few art loving friends of the University to establish, as one of its means of instruction and culture, a gallery of the fine arts. To those who know what the Institution has long been doing in the way of art culture, this will be no surprise. It is a matter of just pride to the graduates of the University, and it deserves more public recognition that it has hitherto received. that this Institution was the first in the country to introduce into its course of study systematic instruction by lectures on the theory and principles of the fine arts. The lectures by Prof. Torrey, beginning as far back as 1830, anticipated by many years not only what, under the name of esthetics or high art, has now become a recognized department of liberal education in all high institutions of learning, but also those principles of art criticism which have since been made familiar by European and American writers on the fine arts. The results of this instruction are manifest in the high-toned artspirit manifest in those upon whom the culture of the University has had it best effects. This may explain and justify the conception of an enterprise which tions for an institution of such limited red thing decays. sources. By the liberality of Trenor W. long been a dream, or at most a hope, is has offered to assume the expense of adding to the library building a third story, which will greatly increase the architectural beauty of the building itself, and will lighted from the roof, easily accessible, and every way admirably adapted to its purdeed of all interested, that the gallery should at all proper times be open to the

weeks ago, that two murders would be if it could be inaugurated, also, remedy all colled art-galleries containing hundreds of acid becomes carbon the oxygen is given The Supposed Murderer of Charles THE COUNTY AND ELSEWHERE. committed within our borders within the existing evils. In taking this view of the pictures whose total value for purposes of back to the air. Thus vegetable life purifics next fourteen days, but so it was. We matter, however, the vastness of the inter- art-culture is not equal to that of one first- the air on which we are so dependent. rate picture. Our enterprise will not, therefore, be a failure, if we succeed in and no plants to purify the air, we could

contributing to the University's resources not live. for culture only two or three master-pieces Though there is a reciprocal relation in of native or foreign art, provided there be this respect, yet plants are not dependent no second and third rate pieces admitted to upon animals, for decaying vegetable matdegrade the standard and confuse the effect. ter would produce earbonic acid and plants And secondly, it is to be remembered that would continue to grow without any animal a collection for purposes of art-culture in a life. Such was the case in the early ages University ought to be founded on a totally of the world.

different plan from that of a miscellaneous art-gallery. The object here is not to gratify the sight-seeing and picture dependence. gazing propensity which it is well

just art-liber the till end aindy sing to fit follows, therefore, that it would not have made much difference many works of merit might have no appropriate place in such a collection, and might be declined, if offered, without any imputation upon either the merit of the foreign to the intent of the collection,

enough to encourage elsewhere, but to

or such works of art as will illustrate

standard, even at the risk of its remaining small for many years to come, is that arous daub. It is not, we venture to say, at all presumptuous to hope that we may gather a small and choice collection in ainting and sculpture, in which it would

haveat heart the interests of culture in connection with the University of Vermon.—contributions in any of the follow- Suncook, I tell ye that," and at the same

1. Paintings-art copies-by either Amercar or foreign painters.

2. Works of sculpture, statues, busts, opied, made under the eye of the sculptor. Original drawings.

4. Casts from noted sculptures. These

re especially valuable in art studies and are comparatively inexpensive. 5. Bronzes, terra cottas, enamels, faience incient vases, works in metal and glass,

apestries, etc., in which the artistic merit Valuable engravings, wood-cuts, and

dress. 7. Photographs from originals of the crushing all attempts at competition, and great masters in painting, and from the ment now prevailing in Illinois will yield 8. Works of art, biographies, dictionar-

М. Н. Вескиам, E. J. PHELPS, G. G. BENEDICT, H. A. P. TORREY,

The Dependence of Animal upon Vegetable Life.

not an acid in the popular sense. is the name of an element that exists in ments. abundance in the mineral crust of the globe and enters largely into the composition of every living thing. The form of carbon

cannot feed upon pure carbon. It must consequently without efficiency.

When we breathe some of the carbon of Park, Esq., of Bennington, that which has the system unites with the oxygen of the air and forms carbonic di-oxide. During soon to be an accomplished fact. Mr. Park twenty-four hours one man will use in breathing about 350 cubic feet of air and breathe out 15 cubic feet, or over 100 gallons of carbonic acid; and in one hour he will render about 500 cubic feet of air unfit give us a gallery fifty-one feet long by to breathe again. Even a lamp will make thirty-one feet wide and fifteen feet high, the air of a close room impure and poisonous. Thus in many ways this carbonic acid is made in immense quantities, and pose. It is the wish of Mr. Park, and in- when it accumulates in the air, the air be comes unfit for man or beast. Pure carbonic acid will suffocate a man at once. One can get some idea of its effects by sit-

ting in a close school-room, hall or church.

Even if we had some other source of food

In the next we will speak of plants in sleeping-rooms, and then consider further

Diabolical Attempt to Wreck a THE PIENDS THWARTED HT A WOMAN.

wrecking a train and at a murder besides, that has ever occurred in this country, took place near Suncook, N. H., on Tuesday work or the kindness of the giver. To for. evening last. Just before the Boston exget this and to yield to the temptation to press train for Concord was due, about tral railroad company, excepting them fill the gallery with even meritorious works eight o'clock, a woman came into Suncook depot exclaiming "The train! they are gowould be to sacrifice the unity of plan on ling to throw the train from the track! which the real success of the whole enter- Her frightful words and wild appearance at first betokened insanity, but soon by her earnest manner the confidence of those ould be kept up to the very highest present was enlisted and immediately men were sent to warn the engineer of the coming express that always stops there. The tists of the first rank might find it to be for | train soon arrived, the proper warning givtheir own interest to contribute to its col. en, and the train moved cautiously on tolection. There are few galleries in the ward Concord. When about one mile be-United States in which an Allston or a low Suncook the reported obstructions Kensett does not run the risk of being de. were encountered in a pile of sleepers graded by being grouped with some anony- placed upon the track. The spot was one where the train always runs at great speed, | the back towns are not in yet. and if thrown off it would have gone down a steep embankment into the river.

The woman told her story, which was an honor to the works of the best ar- that early in the evening, while going along Drury Lane Theatre, in London. the railroad track near Suncook village, The trustees therefore solicit from all she noticed two men piling sleepers onto rsors interested in our enterprise—and the track, and on coming up to them one that should mean from all persons who asked her where she was going. She said "to Suncook, please let me pass." The man replied "no, you shall never go to ing dasses, or funds for the purchase of time catching hold of her, throwing her down and choking her till life seemed extinct, when the men threw her into the bushes and soon went away. The woman, a contest where the rights of the people are reliefs, medallions, whether original or crawled on to the track and run to the as soon as she recovered consciousness station.

Prompt measures are being taken to arrest the men, whom the woman remembers

The Balloonist La Mountain.

The aeronaut La Mountain, who lost his life while making a balloon ase Ionia, Mich., recently visited New York for the purpose of inducing monied men to lar star. raise funds to enable him to attempt an aerial trip across the Atlantic. He was unable to excite much interest in his proicct, and left for the West disheartened. daily newspaper in that city, who had recently secured the services of Prof. Wise to make a transatlantic balloon voyage, but for some reason the parties did not make a bargain. La Mountain resided for a long time near the city of Troy, in New York. His wife, who now lives at Troy, often attempted to dissuade him from his hazardous profession, but in vain.

Upon one occasion La Mountain was advertised to make an ascent from Troy, and Mrs. La Mountain, after ineffectual endeav-In the first article we spoke of plants as ors to prevent him, resolved to accompany the sole producers of food for animals; we him herself, and share the danger to which will now consider a relation that is some- he would be exposed. She made the trip what reciprocal. As we are not writing with him and the affair was a most suc exclusively for scholars we shall try to ex- cessful one. The balloon landed in the Ad plain such terms as it may be necessary to irondacks. Prof. La Mountain, like most adventurers of his class, was bold and fear-We shall use the terms oxygen and car- less, but lacked the business tact and bonic acid, or carbonic di-oxide; for it is shrewdness to make his experiments successful in a financial point of view. He Oxygen is the active principle of the air was very poor, and himself and family which we breath, to us it is the vital prin- were often deprived of the necessities of ciple. Carbonic di-oxide (C. O.) is a com- life, and suffered many hardships on acpound of carbon and oxygen) and carbon count of his intatuation for aerial experi-

The course and ways of the cholera the most familiar to us is charcoal, it consti- more they are investigated, indicate that tutes the bulk of woody fiber, and more men are more responsible for its visitation than one third of the nourishment of the than Providence. The Springfield Unplant. If it e burning of wood is stopped ion suggests, that, since the moderabefore the carbon is consumed, as it is tion of the scourge in Memphis, the full done in a coal-pit, we shall see how much details indicate that it was the shocking of a plant is carbon. The charcoal is not hygenic condition of the city which invitquite all carbon, for when this is burned ed the disease, and which kept it there so there will remain some earthy matter called long. Memphis has never had a board of health or a body of corresponding power Carbon is insoluble, that is, it cannot be until since the appearance of the cholera, dissolved in any fluid; therefore the plant and at present it is without money, and first be changed to carbonic acid. When- the prevalence of the cholera the disposal ever wood or coal is burned "to ashes" the of the bodies was left to irresponsible parcarbon is freed and unites with oxygen, ties, who selected a "potter's field" which making carbonic di-oxide. The same drained into the city aqueduct, and made might otherwise appear somewhat ambi- thing takes place whenever any living the graves so shallow that the rain soon washed the sand away and the stench pervaded a large part of the city. The injury which the epidemic has inflicted upon Memphis is not measured by the number of deaths. For seven weeks the business of an active commercial town of 70,000 inhabitants has been at a stand still, and the loss is to be estimated at millions.

In reference to a seizure of ready-made clothing, made in Springfield, Mass., alleged to have been smuggled from Canada, the following facts have been elicited: A Springfield merchant, while at Montreal, purchased of a tailor there a suit of clothes which attracted the admiration of his friends, who ordered similar suits. Before nect with the Rutland road, and that a mixed train, asserting as a reason that "it won't pay." While we concede that the thee conceders the tested that the public mind, and on the part is to bring the parties to justice. In loading, unloading and moving avoided; and the safety of passengers assured, the won't pay." While we concede that the public mind, and on the part is to bring the parties to justice. In loading, unloading and moving avoided; and the safety of passengers assured, the won't pay. "If won't pay in the public mind, and on the part is to bring the parties to justice. In loading, unloading and moving avoided; and the safety of passengers assured, the their structure and growth. We shall now see how wisely it in interests of all be placed on the same pobject in view to complet the parties to difficulty won't pay." The seem an agree in loading, unloading and moving avoided; and the safety of passengers assured, the art in loading, unloading and onties peed of transit secured; delays in loading and moving avoided; and the safety of passengers assured, the art is for the cleaction to give Portland, Maine, a serval in loading, unloading and moving avoided; and the safety of passengers assured, the art is for the cleaction to give Portland, Maine, a second baptism of fire. A great number of art to be the nucleus of the collection. The dead of art to be the nucleus of the thurdless of the plant is not all the public of we shall now see how wisely it is not object in view to complete the air impure and give labely the point of size, but who can compute the growth. We are well aware that for the press that is for the press that is for the bear in loading, unloading and moving avoided; and the safety of passengers assured, the art the circle tion. The safety of passengers assured, the art the time the circle that they will not an ordered that they will not an ordered that they will not size, that they were sent, a certain detective, sugarding that the detective works of the theundless of the plant is find t they were sent, a certain detective, sus-

Amy Stone, alias Kate Stoddard, has en arrested by the Brooklyn police on the charge of murdering Charles Goodrieb. She was taken into custody at the Fulton Ferry gateway on the Brooklyn side, and was locked up last night in the York street ice station. The police had been searching for her for many weeks past, and following her from one place to another. It is supposed that she was hidden the most of the time in Jersey City and Philadelphia. She visited New York several times and on

one or two occasions narrowly escaped being taken before night The detectives claim to have in their

session facts forming a chain of evidence mplicating her in the murder of Charles Goodrich. The inquest in the case which was never concluded, but was left over for further investigation, will be resumed this week. Thus it seems there is some hope of at last solving the mystery attending the crime which has caused intense excitement in this community. Brooklyn police are very reticent, and it is impossible as yet for the reporters to get many of the particulars in regard to the arrest or the evidence to be produced against

Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt is in Europe. Madame DeRyther is to locate in Boston. Mrs. H. M. Smith has given up her choir gagement in New York on account of Ill

Lucca has spent the coming season at fourteen different watering places, thus far, according to the newspapers, and all

Mr. J. E. Perkins, the young American basso, has received a flattering offer for a four years engagement with Mapleson, at

Mr. Geo, L. Osgood, the popular Ameri can tenor, has associated himself with the Board of Instruction of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Adelaide Phillips sailed for Europe on the 28th ult., for a summer concert tour.

The summer concerts of Theodore Thomas' inimitable orchestra, at the Central Park Garden, furnish New York their only musical entertainment just now.

The Lucca Opera Troupe commence the campaign at the Grand Opera House, in New York, on October 6th.

The Strakosch Opera Troupe is to re-introduce Madame Nilsson to her numerous distinctly, and it is expected they will be admirers in this country, at Boston, on Oct. 6th. It is reported that Clara Louise Kellogg

> grand scale about the second week in September, at the Academy of Music, in New York, she herself to be the bright particu- was neither dead nor sick and the ceme-The new singing-book, "The Church

Welcome," by W. O. Perkins, is in press and will be issued in a few days. From advance sheets sent us we prophesy an ex-He also negotiated with the publishers of a tended sale of the same throughout the

The Chicago Jubilee last month was a \$14,000. Its musical success was somewhat limited, the only feature of importance being the playing of Gilmore's Band.

Madame Parepa Rosa is to produce English opera at the Lyceum Theatre, London next autumn. Castle and Campbell have been engaged, also Santley, while Mrs. Van Zandt has been offered asituation-although not as yet accepting.

Rubinstein announces his intention of writing sacred operas, to which he is to devote the greatest part of his future.

THE RECENT LYNCHING IN INDIANA .-

The lynching of Delos Heffren at Salem,

Dudley Buck is compiling a musical dic-

Ind., has been followed by great excite ment among his friends, of whom he had a great number, and they have vowed eternal of the races. About 1800 tickets were vengeance against those who did the deed. The last hanging that took place in that by the Dormans of Newport. The large vicinity was in 1870. That, too, was a purse was won by "Snowflake," in a sharp lynching, and two men who had not murdered, but merely robbed, were the victims | O. S. Dorinan's horse "Martin Hayes," of it; but in Heffren's case, though there which won the county purse of \$100, had was not the slightest excuse for the mob, it was easier to account for their lawless- and admired by those present. ss. Heffren was about 40 years old, fine looking and powerfully built, and a ville on the 4th, is said to have been excelman of considerable talent. In 1860 he lent. The purse of \$100 was won by was deputy secretary of state, under his mcle, Judge Cyrus L. Dunham, and when the war broke out he became an officer in purse was taken by "Flora," entered by P. the army. His mother, two sisters and a brother, Col. Horace Heffren, are still livng. His eldest sister is a remarkably beautiful and accomplished woman. A younger brother dropped dead, some years ago, near the spot where the lynching was done. Heffren was a man of strong passions, and Dr. Halstead was the second person be had murdered. Several years ago he killed a man named Johnson, but, for some reason not known, the jury who tried him gave a verdict of acquittal. They had no sooner done so than they went to the prisoner's box, carried him on their shoulders to a saloon hard by, and drank his health and long life. Eight months after, Heffren married the widow of the murdered Johnson. In the past few years he has kept a drinking house, and his habits have been very bad. He has been very popular also among a certain susplcious class, and as his influence was for violence, many lawless deeds were committed for which he

his taking-off was a sad commentary on Indiana justice.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Castleton. Rev. John T. Smith and wife arrived in town last Friday, after an absence of ten

years as missionaries. They have been stationed at Marsovan, a city of about 15,-000 inhabitants in Eastern Turkey. Mr. Smith was formerly from Rochester. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Dr. A. G. W. Smith of this place. Of four children born to them in that far off land, they bring back two, the others are buried in in Marsovan.

A beautiful new Bible and hymn book were found on the desk of the Methodist church last Sunday morning, having been placed there by some of the ladles of the congregation

Mrs. McLeod, sister of Gustavus Buel, had a paralytic shock on Friday last. Up to Monday she had not been able to make the least motion, but on that day she chanced to be left alone for a few minutes and when her friends returned she was found sitting in a chair.

There is fair promise of another Plumley affair among as. For some time a feud has existed between two families in Hydeville, and on Tuesday night the house of one of them was assaulted, the front windows smashed in and a gun fired through one of them. Appearances all indicated the other family as the agressors and the male members were brought to trial the following day. Decision was reserved until July 19, the defendants being released on bail.

Our plucky little cannon assisted by our no less plucky boys, asserted independence enough for ten towns the night before the Happily they exhausted all their powder at an early hour and the facilities for sleep during the day were splendid.

Prof. Ormsbee, formerly of our quandom Medical college, arrived in town with his family on Tuesday.

H. S. McCollum, Esq., was prostrated on Friday morning last by a paralytic

The Scale works after a weeks suspension esumed operations on Thursday morning.

stroke, which affected his right arm and

his speech.

A LAUGHABLE AFFAIR. - A laughable affair happened at the railroad station at Factory Point resently, the particulars of which we learn from the Manchester Journal: "A man to take charge of Dellwood Cemetery was expected on the train and Capt. Clark, who has charge of the institution, had a man in waiting for him. A stranger from Troy arrived on the same train and Pat, supposing him to be the man he was looking for, touched his hat rim is to take the field with English opera on a and asked if he would go to the cemetery. Taken back by the suddenness and novelty tery was the last place he wanted to go to, and turning to the station agent he asked what time the next train would leave, remarking that this was the first town he ever visited where they had a runner for the cemetery."

> CATHOLIC FESTIVALS.—The festivals of the Catholic churches held on the fourth

The proceeds of the festival held at Dorset amounted to the largest sum-

At Montpelier a festival was held at the village hall, at which there was so large a number that the waiters could hardly find their way among the guests, and the handsome net sum was realized of \$402.42. At Northfield the proceeds amounted to

At Waterbury the amount netted was

These four congregations have thus se cured a sum exceeding sixteen hundred dollars : a result at which a little pride on

their part would be excusable.

had at Barton on the 4th, on the occasion sold. Two of the four purses were taken contest with "Gen. Grant," of Richmond never trotted before but was much praised

The trotting at the celebration at Morris-"Gambler," a horse entered by Upton McAnny of St. Albans, while the largest purse of \$350 was secured by "Jerry Drew," owned by Jerry Drew.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.-We learn with regret of the death of Prof. F. C. Hathaway, the Principal of the Morrisville Graded School and a member of the State Board of Education, which occurred on Sunday afternoon last at his home in Hardwick. His health had been failing for several months, owing to a tumor in the side, which, together with a feeble constitution caused his death. Mr. Hathaway was one of the best teachers in our State and gave promise of great usefulness in this capacity. His loss is deeply felt by many friends.

SAD FATALITY .- A peculiarly distressing and fatal accident occurred at Weathers field on Tuesday morning last, a little thre year old child of Thomas S. Adams, being burned to death. The house was discovwas directly or indirectly responsible, but | cred to be on fire and the flames spread so rapidly that two other children were with difficulty rescued, while the younger child was obliged to be left to its awful fate.

of Bethel, while attempting to secure one of fires have recently been set in that city of his horses on Thursday of last week was kicked by the horse and so seriously injur diarism, fire traps have been discovered ed internally that he died in about thirtysix hours thereafter. The deceased was 52 years of age and leaves a family.

> BURGLARY .- During the absence of Mr. David Torrey, of Bethel, from home with his family, on the 4th, the house was entered and robbed of some fifteen or twenty dollars worth of keepsakes and silver coin.